rostrums and printing presses united upon one platform, that of traducing and denounc-ing the South. Why was the? Because with a climate and soil favorable to their labor and physical development, we had bought the slaves brought to America's shores by New Englanders, and established them in locations, which their increase, health and happiness proves to have been best adapted to their

requirements.

This institution inaugurated by north and south alike, sanctioned by the adopted constiof their unceasing enmity. They styled it "the unpardonable sin." It was denounced "as a league with satan and a covenant with hell." Their poets sing of the banner which we loved-"that the stars upon its folds reminded them of their national glory, the stripes thereon of national degradation," as associated with the bateful and monstrous slave-driving race. This idea was held up before the people; preached, lectured and written upon, until it permeated all classes, and subjected the south to insults and injustice in the halls of legis, tion, as well as throughout the ramifications of social and private life It culminated in the election of a sectional President, hostile to us, and thereby determined the south to relieve them of this great moral incubus-to lift the ponderous responsibility from their shoulders, and bear it alone. She entered upon this step reduc-tantly. Arguments, entreatics and concessions

were exhausted. Virginia stood out nobly and grandly, with the proffered olive branch, fearing nothing but her own dishouor yet like a loving mother. pausing aghast before the prospective herrors a fratricidal war, which would bathe ber and action that existed at the begining of the fair breast in the blood of hostile brothers, war. who had been nurtured thereon. Over her Resolved, That his excellency Z. B. Vance, hills and vales her historic areas and the in his recent addresses to the people at home. birth and burial place of her noble Washington, they poured their war-decked legions. Progressive events have proven the hatred they bore us. Glorying in numbers, they have sought the refuse of every clime; enflamed their basest passions by promises of rapine | State. and plunder, and led them against quiet homes. They have burned our cities, desolated thrifty villages, laid waste fruitful country sections, insulted and abused women, murdered old men and childen, turned the helpless and dependent out of their houses, without food, clothing or shelter, stolen plate, jewelry, furniture and clothing, armed pegroes and encouraged to every act of violence which makes humanity shudder, desecrated churches, heaped indignities upon God's chosen ministers, and violated every principle, human and divine, which might have been observed by tion and all our votes of every shade of polian honorable enemy without detriment to

Shut in from the world by their blockade, unrecognized and unaided by foreign powers, devoid of a sufficiency of arms and munitions of war, without manufacturing interest, without a navy; without trained soldiers, our government born under such adverse circumstances, still lives, increases in strength, attaches more firmly all hearts to its support, and forces from unwilling nations the tribute of admiration, and respect. Now upon the threshold of the fourth year of the war we stand still firm, hopeful, and defiant. Our soldiers, God bless them forever, brave heroes of a hundred victories, send back to us one long, loud shout of encouragement. We can meet the enemy, say they, always two to one; we can stand this constant exposure to heat, or cold; we can est and wear what our government is able to provide; we can endure this great cry of our hearts, for wife, children, achieved by our arms. parents, home; for we have espoused the principle of self government, and are resolved to relinquish it with life itself.

There are those among them who know not whether the wife of their youth is among the living, or dead; whether there is a roof left to shelter their little ones, or a crust of bread to satisfy their hunger; but they turn their aching eyes away from the painful supposition, and remember only the great issues which devolve upon their brave hearts and sturdy arms. They have consecrated their lives afresh to freedom's cause. After three years of untold danger, toil and suffering, they have stepped out gloriously, of their own free will, and before high Heaven, vowed that their loved ones, and home altars, shall be reached by the enemy only over their lifeless bodies. Deep and burning is the reproach which their heroism casts back upon the young men who seek to evade the responsibilities of this solemn hour. How I pity the hale, hearty, young masculine bipeds, who by acclamation. It was thereupon ordered on have crept into offices which exempt them | motion, that the secretaries furnish a copy of from military service.

The country abounds with mained soldiers seeking employment, and refugees from burning homes and confiscated estates, too old or infirm for active service; desiring work; yet these beings, clad in the garb of youthful and robust manhood, hug their sacred bombproofs, and glance carelessly over, upon the husbands and fathers, who form the adamantine walls betwixt their craven carcasses and danger. They resemble nothing so much as a recreant son, with serene complacency and folded arms, watching the blows of a ruffian, as they fall upon the person of his own mother. Lost to every element of genuine manhood, destitute of the noble impulses we look for from the young, ere their natures partake of a cold, calculating selfishness; we can predict for them a position in society without their copy the following:

details of the subjugation with which we are threatened; and which is only to be averted by every man coming up to the requirements of this solemn hour and answer to their own dance, than for the christian principles given for the guidance of man and God will defend the right, if we seek earnestly; and humbly for his spirit to guide us through the raging storm, and neglect not the means he has placed at our disposal.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

of the kind for years.

[For the Confederate.

Public Meeting Burke County-

composed of both the old political parties,

was held in the town of Morganton on the

16th day of April, 1864, and was more unani-

mously attended than any former assemblage

On motion, Major Thomas G. Walton was

called to the chair, and Joseph Brittain and

James B. Kincaid were appointed secreta-

The chairman having explained the object

of the meeting in an appropriate address,

on motion of Hon. B. S. Gaither, a committee

of seven was appointed to draft resolutions

expressive of the sense of the meeting, com-

posed of the following gentlemen, to wit: W.

C. Ervin, D. J. Corpening, A. P. Scott, P. B. Forney, J. J. Ervin, W. M. Walton and

W. W. Avery.

The Hon. W. W. Avery on behalf of the committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That North Carolina, having

with upparalleled unanimity among her peo-

ple severed her connection with the United

States Government, and formed a new Union

with her Southern sisters, with a full knowl-

edge that the only solution of the difficulties

which occasioned that secession was by fight-

ing the common enemy until our separate

independence was attained and our nationali-

ty recognized, cannot take any steps by Con-

vention or in any other mode outside the

Confederate authorities, without dishonoring

herself, and adding to the miseries of the present war, the untold calamities of a civil

and fratricidal conflicts upon her own soil.

Resolved, That the great mass of our people are at heart loyal and patriotic, devoted

to the cause of Southern independence, and

wheresoever, within our borders, a different

spirit has been seemingly manifested, such

manifestations have resulted from the mis-

representations and delusions artfully dissem-

inated by a few ambitious, reckless and de-

signing men, and that a full disclosure of the

selfish purposes of these men is all that is re-

quired to restore the same unity of sentiment

and our brave soldiers in the field, has pre-

sented the crisis in its true aspect, and has

assumed a position upon the issues involved

that entitles him to the cordial support of

every true, loyal and patriotic citizen in the

And we do therefore, most heartily endorse

his renomination for the office of Governor, so

enthusiastically made in recent meetings by

our war worn veterans in the tented field, and

we now earnestly invite Governor Vance to ad-

dress the people of this, and the adjacent

counties, at his earliest convenience; with a

view to consolidate upon himself the vote at

home with like unanimity as the same is pledged

to him, with one occlaim, by our gallant soldiers

Resolved, That President Davis was elected

by the unanimous voice of our whole popula-

tical opinion, both in the past and present, are

alike responsible for his promotion to the ele-

vated position he now fills, with so much honor

at heme, and distinction abroad. And the

judgment of impartial history will not hold

those persons guiltless, who, after confiding to

him the sublime undertaking of organizing a

new republic, and imparting to it national life,

by successfully conducting to final triumph a

most gigantic war, abandoned their own chosen

leader just when perils most thicken about him.

under the pretext of alleged blunders and mis-

takes committed in matters of mere administra-

Resolved therefore, That it is the duty of every

good citizen to sustain and uphold the Con-

federate and State administrations, in their

patriot efforts to whip our enemies, and es-

tablish, on an enduring basis, our separate

national independence, leaving all alleged

short-comings, on the part of others, to be de-

bated when a victorious peace shall have been

Resolved, That the crisis of the hour presents

only two alternatives to the people of these

Confederate States, the one, continued war until

our independence is achieved by the sword; the

other, craven submission, followed by subjuga-

tion, and a state of white slavery on our part,

so abject, that humanity shudders at the pic-

ture. As for ourselves, much as we desire

peace, we prefer war, eternal war, with all its

calamities, rather than submit, for a single

hour, to the unmitigated horrors of Yankee

dominion; and we are proud to know that our

gallant soldiers in the field, have nobly and

heroically pledged themselves to this sentiment,

and we send to them greeting, this testimonial

of our sympathy and support, amid the bard-

shpis they so patiently endure, and the perils

The meeting was addressed by Hon. W. W.

Avery, Hon. B. S. Gaither, and Major Thos.

G. Walton, chairman, in support of the reso-

lucions, and at the conclusion of their addres-

ses the same were adopted unanimously and

the proceedings of this meeting to the Con-

federate and Favetteville Observer for pub-

lication, and that other papers approving the

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were

resolutions be requested to copy.

they so bravely encounter.

tive detail.

A meeting of the citizens of Burke county

. BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the Arat Congress, 1863, 1864.

Defence—
The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the exportation of cotton, to-bacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses and rice from the Confederate States, and from all-places in the occupation of their troops, be prohibited, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President of the Confederate

as shall be made by the President of the Confederate States.

Section 2. That if any person, or persons, shall put, place or load, on board any ship, steamboat, or vessel, or any other water craft, or into any wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle, for conveyance or transportation beyond the Confederate States, or into any portion of said States occupied by the enemy, any of the articles mentioned in the first section of this act, or shall collect the same for the purpose of being conveyed or transported, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, within the Confederate States, or beyond them, the said articles, and the ship, boat, or other within the Confederate States, or beyond them, the said articles, and the ship, boat, or other water craft, wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, with the slaves and animals that may be employed or collected for the purpose of aiding therein, shall be forfeited, and altersons, their aiders and abettors, on conviction of being interested or concerned in the enterprise, shall be deemed to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punishable by such fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court by such fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court

may impose.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful to put on board any ship, boat, vessel, or other water craft, or upon any wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle for transportation or conveyance, as aforesaid, for transportation or conveyance, as aforesaid, any of the articles aforesaid, unless a permit be previously obtained from some officer of the Confederate States specially authorized to grant the same, particularly describing the articles thus to be laden, and the ship, boat, vessel, water craft, wagon, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, on which the same is to be transported, and until bond shall be given that the same shall be conveyed and transported to the place of destination, under such ported to the place of destination, under such conditions and regulations, and for such objects, as shall be prescribed by the President under the

first section of this act.
Section. 4. That the collectors of all the districts sels, carts, or wagons, or any other carriage or vehicle whatsover, or, in any manner, apparently

Section 5. That the powers granted by this act against any such officer or officers, or their agents, he or they may plead the general issue, and upon President, he or they shall be absolved from all resides, and after due notice to him, and to the district attorney, the said court may proceed sum-marily to hear and determine thereupon as law and justice may require, and the judgment of the said court, and the reasons therefor, shall be filed among the records of the court, and in case any release shall be granted, the judge may impose such conditions as to giving bond and security as may, in his opinion, be necessary to secure this act from violation, and in case of refusal, may impose double or treble costs upon the petitioner, if cir-cumstances warrant it: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any

Section 6. That exclusive jurisdiction is conferred upon the district courts of the Confederate States of all suits or actions that may arise under this act in behalf of the Confederate States, its officers and agents, for the recovery of all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed in the same by in lictment, information or action according to the practice of the court, and the distribution of the penalties and fines shall be made under and according to the laws now in force for violation of the revenue acts, and all laws for the mitigation and remittance of penaltics and forfeitures, shall be applied in similar cases.

of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States

returned to the officers and, the meeting ad-THOS. G WALTON Ch'n. JOSEPH BRITTAIN, Secretaries.

FROM FLOBIDA. - The armies in Florida keep close upon one another-a skirmish taking place every now and then. The Savannah News has some late news of the position of affairs in Florida, from which we

respect, admiration, or love of noble ninds. Last Sunday the Yankees attacked our Let them sit down calmly and examine the pickets. They were about fifteen hundred strong, and after a skirmish of about two hours, the enemy retired. We lost one horse, and several men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. It is supposed that consciences, if the fulfilment of the prediction | they made this attack in order to find out our will be more than simple justice. We con-tend not more surely for Southern indepen- A negro, who belongs to a lady in Jackson-A negro, who belongs to a lady in Jacksonville, deserted from the enemy a few days since and came into our lines. He reports that he heard the officers of his command say it was the intention of the Yankees to make a simultaneous attack on our forces at all points SARAH. during the latter part of April.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

No 33.

A Bill to Impose Regulations upon the Foreign Commerce of the Confederate States, to provide for the Public Defence.

Whereas, the Confederate States are engaged in a war, upon the successful issue of which depend the integrity of their social system, the form of their civilization, the security of life and property within their limits, as well as their existence as sovereign and independent States; And whereas, the condition of the contest demands that they should call into requisition whatever resources of men and money they have for the support of their cause, and to faithfully administer the same; Therefore, as a part of the system of the Public Defence—

of the Confederate States, and such other officers as may be designated by the President of the Oonfederate States, shall have power and suthority to take into their custody any of the articles before mentioned found on any ship, boat, or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in veson their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or towards the territory of the Confederate States in the occupation of the United States. or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, and not to permit the same to be removed until bond shall be given, with satisfactory sureties, that no violation of this act, and the regulations under the same, is intended.

to the revenue or other officers of the Confederate States under this act to allow or refuse exportation of the articles before mentioned, or for the seizure or detention of any of the said articles, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President may give through the De-partments of War, and of the Treasury, which in-structions may impose conditions to the destination and sale of the same, and the investment of the proceeds of the same, or a portion thereof, in military or other supplies for the public service. which instructions such officers shall be bound to obey; and if any action or suit shall be brought proof of a compliance with the provisions of this act, or of the regulations and instructions of the responsibility therefor; and any person aggrieved by any of the acts of any of the officers or agents aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district in which said officer or agent of the articles herein enumerated on their own

account.

Section 7. That it shall be lawful for the President, or such other office, s as he may designate, to employ any portion of the military or naval force of the Confederacy, or of the militia, to prevent the illegal departure of any ship, vessel, or other water craft, or for detaining, taking posses-sion of, and keeping in custody the same, or any wagon, cart, or other vehicle heretofore men-tioned, their teams and drivers, and their products aforesaid, and to suppress and disperse any assembly of persons who may resist the execution of this act, or oppose the fulfillment, by the officers, of the duties imposed by the same. Section 9. That this act shall expire on the day

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 34.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Alabama Troops who have Re-enlisted for this War. Whereas, the Alabama troops composing the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Cullen A. Battle, in the Army of Northern Virginia, volunteered in the service of the Confederate States, in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defence of Virginia, have participated in every hattle fought by that army, from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion, deserved praise and honor, and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have re-enlisted

for the war; therefore,
Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the thanks of Congress
are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Alabama troops who, by their renewing the offe of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undauted, a heroic determination to battle ever, until the independence of their country is

ever, until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their camrades.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and traps of said brigade as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services, and of their late aet of patriotism, confirming the faith and re-assuring the hope of the patriot. the hope of the patriot.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 35.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to certain Florida

Troops.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and men of the Second Florida Regiment, wha, after a service of distinguished galiantry and heroic suffering for nearly three years, did, on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at a meeting held near Rapidan station, Virginia, resolve to re-enlist for the war at the expiration of their present term of service.

Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 36.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Division Com-

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to the Division Commanded by Major-General Rodes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America having learned that the division of troops commanded by Major-General Rodes have remissed for the war, do

Kesolve, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers and troops commanded by Major-General Rodes for the patriotism exhibited by them in re-enlisting for the war, as well as for the gallantry they have always displayed upon the field of battle; and they are assuged that their country will always hold in grateful remembrance the noble manner in which they have come to her assistance in the hour of her need.

Resolved further, That the Pressdent be re-quested to communicate these resolutions to Gen-eral Rodes and the officers and troops under his

Approved February 6, 1864. Approved February \$, 1864.

No. 37

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur's Brigade of North-Carolina Troops for tendering their services for the War Resolved, by the Congress of the Contederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and hereby cordially tendered, to the gallant brigade of North Carolina troops commanded by Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur, in the Army of Northern Virginia, for their devoted patriotism in unanimously offering ther valuable services to the Confederacy for the war, after having already signalized their patriotic zeal,

having already signalized their patriotic zeal, fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many scenes of trial.
Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 38. An Act to Prohibit Dealing in the Paper Currency The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any person, except within the lines of the enemy, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: Provided, That the purchase of pestage stamps shall not be considered a violation

of this act.
Section 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated or used, or sum equal thereto; and shall be, moreover, subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dellars nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, for more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.
Section 3. That this act shall not be construed

to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President or any of the heads of departments.

Approved February 6, 1864. ap 16-68-law4w

WANTED. 10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 12 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, sizfrom t to 11 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. ap 12-65-d24t

ENROLLING NOTICE.

April 6th, 1864. N obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding offisional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment : GOUNTY. | REG'T. | PLACE OF | TIMES OF MEETING.

1	MEETING.	Carlotte Carrott
45th,	Hillsbore',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
39th,	Chaffigur.	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3,
44th,	edir lo gnia	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
10.	067 - Lasons	22, 23 negroes.
52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29. 30, July 1; 2 negroes.
	46th, 38th, 39th, 118th, 40th, 42nd, 44th,	46th, " 38th, Raleigh, 39th, " 118th, " 40th, Louisburg, 42nd, Oxford,

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day. The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised. County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is

full and complete. "All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not herotofore en-rolled. If previously enrolled, they will be con-sidered as baving forfeited their claims to exemp-WM. M. SWANN. Capt, and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE. THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and

ersons above specified. GEO. E. REDWOOD, Surgeon P. A. C. S. Chairman Board Examination 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

T SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and rein Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and ceiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dellar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or in dividuals on reasonable torm. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the Confederate.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.

ap 1—57-dlw&w4w\* ceiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for 22d of April, instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax. W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P. April 8, 1864.—12-65 tap22

Mrs. H. W. Miller. BOARD By the Month, Daily board de Transient, per day jan 16-dly

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

VOL. I-No. 73.

To The Voters of Wak: County.---Fellow

CITIZENS: -At the urgest request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at lome, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

"My principles and views, as a" Southern man "after the straitest seet, are well known to" my personal friends. "These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and Freedom.

In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and

remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting

our whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy concess any proposi ion coming from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be mad-

ness in us to submit them. We must fight on,

and pray on, trusting that God will, in His own

good time, give us an honourable and lasting peace.

If we will continue to cooperate with, and sus-

tain and President—a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days," I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheer-

ful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot.

As to the manner in which he has guided the heim

of State amid the perils which environ her, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise

and judicious administration.

If you elect me, fellow citizens, I shall exert

whatever of influence I may possess to mitigate

the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by suppor-

ting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall legislate

for no party, but for the whole people of North

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendell's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or this area was a desired.

thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing

in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which

can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blankes, Twill or

Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Als., double

width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared

for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the

common looms, can successfully operate on these

looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily work d by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c.,

the price of these looms before the war for

a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

hand power, was \$100. We will sell them at the

sa be now if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn,

bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, tare, or Confederate bills.

R. B. SAND RS,
mh 30-55 eodlm Chapel Hill, N. C,
Biblical Recorder and Hilsboro' Recorder in-

and Wanted ... Wanted to Purchase a A TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of

Counties along the border of Virginia or North

Carolina, with a Dwelling on it; a place near the

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road most desired. For

such, a good price will be paid by the Subscriber.

whom please ad lress as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be

necessary to a purchaser. Payment either in

Tack Want d .-- Wanted to Purchase In-

less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good

performance. I will pay a full price for such an

animal. Address me, with full description, at Garysburg. N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

A GOOD COOK WANTED .-- I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above

all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT,

TO THE SOLDIEBS AND VOTERS OF EDGECOMBE AND WILSON COUNTIES.

Having been repeatedly solicited by many friends in Edgecombe and Wilson counties, I have con-

sented to announce myself as a candidate to rep-

resent those counties in the House of Commons of

the next General Assembly. It may be gener-

ally known that I have been in the war twice since

its commercement, but have had to have both times on account of ill health. As to the policy of

the country, I will simply state, that I believe the

surest way to obtain an early and parmanent peace, is for the people at home to sustain the Administration of the President, and to do all

they can to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers

families. I am emphatically a Vance man. It is

true I do not agree with him upon all points, but

like him I believe that if we are true to ourselves

and to our country, and as a people pu' our trust in God, our ultimate enecess is beyond all doubt.

If elected, I shall serve the interests of both sol-

dier and citizen to the best of my ability. In any

event I shall cheerfully abide by their decision.

Wilson, N. C., April 18. ap 20 72-6t.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY

I received another supply of COTTON CARDS

for distribution upon the same terms as before.

The quota for each county will be double the

quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three

\$50 REWARD.

T) ANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON

Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her

right breast; by a cancer. Suppose she is try-ing to pass herself off as a free woman in the

neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho; Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be

paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS, ap 1-57-w4t\* Durhams Station, N. C.

THAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF

WIDES, HIDES.

WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

times and forward bills to this Office.

RALEIGH, April 19, 1864.

MEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not

Cash, Cotton bonds or notes.

Garysburg. N. C.

Saisbury, April 11, 1864.

sort five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,

H. K. BURGWIN.

ap 19-71 d&twlw.

Garysburg, N. C.

Carolina, and their posterity.

JOHN W. PAGE, M. D.

ap. 15-68 d6t wtf.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto
A boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high,
calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake
Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston
Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. Per further information, address 39-def Wh. M. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf.
Tally Ho, N. C.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be I made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company." mch 28-53-dlm.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank. mh 25-51cod-1m C. DEWKY, Cashier. Payetteville Obsequer and Charlotte Bulletin please cupy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsbore', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864. DRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices. The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by war-

rant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assersors

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to se-cure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C. mh 25-53-d27t. Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits

to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and bis pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blank et or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. Arsenal. dec 16dtf.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season of Lexington, Lit wood and Salisbury. He has new proved to be a sure fonl getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleners in hirness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.
Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis,
\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1861,-d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELBORAPH (O., ) RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlotteville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East. Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of

these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54 taw1 J Southern Telegraph Co. o the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDER-ATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will ce paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.
You are also notified that the Ri-GULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be
held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being
the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly
requested, either in person or by proxy. "No
President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can
you as proxy for enother."

vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier. Company Shops. March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same
time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issuer, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redeemable only at this office" in notes of the new isone, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be dis-tributed, by "paying out to each separate appli-cant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of

Ilolders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON,

ap 11-64-dtf

C. B. Depositary. A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Will be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction. in the fown of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. Perkins, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to Will. A. Jennins, Warrenton, N. C.

NOTICE. FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS

T of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest
cash price for all kinds of old Files and Strap
Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LIGISLATURE. W B are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARKOW a candidate to represent Beaufart county in the next House of Commons.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. HILTMORG', April 6, 1864. NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863; to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIEKLAND, Capt.

and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

ap 18-66-12t

D. K. MCRAE. A. M. GORMAN,

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

Mr. Stephens' Speech-Continued. In this State, the general desire for internal tranquility during our great struggle, prompted a common acquiescence, without opposition, in Gov. Vance's re-election; who it is confessed on all hands has made a good officer, except

that he has been a strict partizan -yielding to his conservative organization all the strength of his official influence. Mr. Holden could not find it in his heart

to permit this state of things to continue Hence he began to agitate for a Convention hoping that Gov. Vance would as a loyal citizen, oppose it, and thus he might " put bimself up for Governor," Gov. Vance did oppose it; the pretext was furnished; and he has "put up" himself in opposition to Gov.

After he did so, he was at a loss for a platform : more at a loss how to make an issue ; and to such a Lesperate strait was he driven. that the Progress from time to time intimated that he might withdraw (which, by-the-by, would be the most sensible, as it certainly would be the most patriotic act of his life) While he was in this perplexity, Mr. Vice President Stephens, emerging from his home, has made a speech; which, being a disaffected demonstration towards the Government, came admirably adapted to Mr. Holden's wants; and at once the image is presented of Mr. Holden clambering on to Mr. Stephens' platform; and Mr. Stephens, who has heretofore ever filled a post of diguity in the national eye, will from now till August, (unless something intervenes) be presented as the associate and Mentor of Mr. Holden and North Carolina agitation—the first appearance of Mr. S. in comedy. We are obliged, therefore, still further to comment on Mr. Stephens' speech.

Like all others who have opposed the Government in this war, not having themselves been in immediate contact with the sufferings and dangers it has imposed, Mr. Stephens has fallen far below the gravity of the occasion. He himself has not acquired the impression, and is therefore deficient in appreciation of the transcendent mortal struggle, for weal or woe, life or death, which the nation is now making. Thus unconscious, he addresses himself to the discussion as though he were debating before some Court of Probate in upper Georgia, the construction of a testament. But to his points:

First: He demands that the power of suspend ing the privilege of the habeas corpus, which he admits to be in Congress by the implication derived from the clause of the constitution-"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; " should be controlled by the other clauses which are restrictive of this power, and which he claims subordinate this clause to the restrictions they impose. These clauses are: First, "The right of the people to be secure in "their persons, houses, papers and effects, "against unreasonable searches, shall not be "violated; and no warrants shall issue but "upon probable cause, supported by oath or "affirmation, and particularly describing the " place to be searched and the persons or thing " to be seized."

And second: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Mr. Stephens claims that these clauses subordinate the former, and are to be recognized in the exercise of the power which the former conveys: whereas the very reverse is the truth. The clause of the constitution vesting the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, by such emphatic phraseology, controls and subordinates these other clauses, inasmuch as it is expressly intended to be an extraordinary measure for extraordinary emergency; while these other clauses relate to ordinary times, to merely ordinary legal process, when neither rebellion nor invasion jeopard the public safety.

Thus understood, they are intelligible and there is no conflict; but if the interpretation of Mr. Stephens be correct, then this extraordinary power conferred in the constitution on Congress, amounts to nothing more than a mere refusal of bail.

Let us look at it: A conspiracy is formed to subvert the Government by aiding an in vading enemy. Numbers of citizens are suspected; the public safety is put in jeopardy; Congress has suspended the privilege of the habeas corpus and given authority to the Government to arrest and detain. Yet, according to Mr. Stephens, before Government can act, a prosecutor must appear; oath must be made; probable cause shown; a warrant from a Magistrate obtained; and after all this is done, the party is arrested and then, for the first time, the operation of the suspension is felt. In the language of Mr. Stephens-" The only effect is to de prive a person, after being legally confined, of the privilege of a discharge before trial by giving

If this be sound reasoning, our ancestors employed themselves to very slight purpose in engrafting into the organic law the power of suspending the habeas corpus : for by a simple enactment, that in times of invasion and rebellion, men arrested for crime should not be admitted to bail, they would

bail."

have covered the whole this construction, the exercise by Congress of the power to suspend the hobest corpus, does nothing more than extend in certain periode the list of non-ballable offences; ch as felonies capital are already non ballable, this imposing power, bestowed i times of invasion or rebellion, would seem to be aimed only at lighter felouies and misdemeanors. If Mr. Stephens does not shrink instinctively from the conclusion of his own premises, then his mind is more under the influenced prejudice than we supposed.

But a very dangerous evil is hid under this view of Mr. Stephens-for by this, the effect would be to enable Justices of the Peaceordinary Magistrates on any body's oath, to deprive the citizen of liberty, by imprisoning and refusing him bail. Whereas by the proper construction of the constitution, when in times of great national peril it is necessary to anticipate and avert evil by extraordinary process, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspendei, and anthority is vested in the head of the Government to arrest and detain. The authority is thus given, because the evils to be

prevented are political evils-State dangers and the object is not to punish, but prevent; to guard not only the nation; but to save from self-destruction the misguided people themselves, by putting it out of their power to work mischief.

The proper view of this question is to be obtained from a stand point, whose elevation Mr. Stephens has wholly failed to attain.

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless," &c., implies some inherent Government power, resident in the sovereignty of the nation, which the cinstitution sought to restrict; and by the use of this "negative pregnant," a most logical method of affirmation, it does not confer a power, but only restricts its exercise to the cases of invasion or rebellion imperiling the public safety.

Thus considered, it "does (not) attempt to deprive persons of liberty without due process of law;" for it createe in the order of the President a process due to the extraordina ry necessity. It does not sanul the "right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures," for it seizes the most effective means to secure the people in the midst of great peril.

It does not destroy any such bulwark of personal liberty as that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," for it legitimates the order of the Government as a warrant of so high a character that the causes of detention shall not be shown against it, the peril to the. public safety being the emergency requiring and justifying this extraordinary attribution. Our view of the question will be sustained by appeal to English analogy, which we shall make in our pext.

The Progress, receiving the cue from its master, who knows how to dictate to his "bondservant," is having a perfect jubilation over the circular of Messrs. Bragg, Bledsoe, and others. We are content that they should enjoy the "hulla-baloo" they are endeavoring to raise over it-for it can hurt nobody. The fact that the Confederate newspaper establishment is the property of a joint-stock company, is well known here and in many parts of the State. No secret was ever made of it : for the securing of subscriptions to the stock of the company was a street affair, where men favorable to the enterprise-were applied to for subscriptions. And the Standard and Progress have both been cognizant of the fact from the first. It is only with the hope to make a little political capital, that they are making this fuss over the circular-how obtained, if it was such a great secret, is for them to say.

But is there anything criminal, wrong or dangerous to the country, in the fact that the Confederate belongs to a joint stock company? If so, the North Carolina Christian Advocale, the North Carolina Presbyterian, the Harbinger and Watchman at Greensboro', and perhaps other papers' in the State, must be dangerous concerns also-and their Editors bond-servants," bound to obey the behests of their masters. Who believes either the one or the other? Nobody.

The great bluster of the Standard and Progress over this matter is sheer humbug, deception, and is not worthy of serious notice.

Attention! Girls and Boys!!

We are requested to announce that Mr. W. R. Hunter-"The Children's Friend"will lecture to the Children of the city to-night at 71 o'clock in the Lecture-Room of the Baptist church.

The public generally are invited to attend. The children will occupy the front

The corresspondent of the London Times. from New York, referring to the endorsement the Yankee press was giving to the report that Gov. Vance was not for secession, says, "Am I dreaming, or did I hear a fortnight ago from Gov. Vance, that he would rather fight for twenty years than consent to anything but full, final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union?" This sentiment is yet his.

NOTICED BY A GRAND JURY .- At the late Superior Court of Putnam county, the Grand Jurors thus pay their respects to the Governor in their general presentments;

It is with sincere regret that we have ob-It is with sincere regret that we have observed, of late, apparent disposition, on the part of the Executive of Georgia, to array the State against the General Government. Having full confidence in the Integrity of the Confederate authorities and regarding the late action of Congress as fully Diffied by the necessities of the country, we feel assured that the present is no time for division and discord.

WATER .- A Good Miles Con.

The is Responsible for the fate of

19th introduces a long letter from Bes. Joh Patris, chaptain of the 54th N. G. Regiment from which is attempts to substantiate a dem from which it attempts to substantiate a demail on his part, that the Standard and Progress, por either of them, have had any influence in causing soldiers to desert. But Mr Parris, who we know very well, says no such thing, either by word or implication. It is the Progress that says so for him, which it affects to infer, because Rev. Mr. P. says the most of the deserters hung at Kinston were ignorant men and unable to read. But many a man has been ruined by the teachings of others, who could not read a word in a book or paper. Others read to them, and not being intelligent and able to discriminate, become more readily the dupes of the designing and better informed.

But we have before us the evidence of another Chaplain of a North Carolina regiment, who stated publicly in a Presbytery, that he was with a poor deluded wretch who was executed for desertion; and he stated to his spiritual adviser in his last moments, that the cause of his desertion from his regiment, was the influence of friends at home, and the reading of the Raleigh Stundard."-Now what will the Progress say after reading the following:

f For the Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Seeing an extract, sem time since, in year paper from the Daily Progress, ou the subject of extorting evidence from deserters who were executed in the Army of Northern Virginia, please allow me to give a statement of the Rev. R. B. Anderson. Chaplain of the 4th N. C. Regiment, Ramseur's Brigade. He was attending Concord Presbytery, held at Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, and was requested to give an account of his stewardship as Chaptain in the army. After giving a very flat-tering account of the morals of the army, he mentioned an incident connected with the execution of a deserter from . North Carolina Regiment. He was with the poor deluded man in his last moments, and he confessed that the cause of his desertion from his Regiment was the influence of friends at home and the reading of the RALEIGH STANDARD.

Now, Messrs. Editors, what motive could Rev. Mr. Anderson have in making this statement? Every one who knows him, is aware that he is a high toned, honorable, pious gentleman, and a sincere christian; and no reason could have actuated bim in making this statement, except the good effect it might have in arresting this terrible evil.

The minutes of the Presbytery will show what is above writen to be strictly true, and no man can for a moment doubt the veracity of so eminently pious a gentleman as Mr. Anderson. Let the "Progress" make a note of this; and if he doubts it, he can have any quantity of certificates as to its truthfulness, and also of the good, irreproachable character of the gentleman who made the statement POPLAR TENT.

THE STEAMER JUNO. The Confederate teamer Juno, under command of Capt. Philip Porcher, C. S. N., which ran the blockade from Charleston about five weeks ago, was lost in a heavy gale in the second day out. she having broke in two parts amid-ships, and being of iron the bow sunk immediately, carrying with it a part of the crew who were below. The upper deck being of wood floated, and to a few fragments of this, the pilot, Wm. Burke, of Charleston, and Mr. Dent, one of the Engineers belonging to the A'alama, were discovered clinging by Capt. Habernicht, of the schooner Petrel, which ran the blockade from the same port, and taken off. So far, these two persons are all that have been heard of. The June had on board about 220 bales of cotton on Government account. Her chief officers were Capt. Philip Porcher, C S. N. First Lieut. Thomas Benthall, C. S. N., and Licut. W. A. Odenheimer, C. S. N.

Strong hopes are entertained by the Navy Department that a much larger number o the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Juno are likely to have been saved. The Juno was provided with two English lifeboats, each capable of supporting fifteen persons, fully provisoned and furnished with compasses, and there is every reason to hope that glad tidings will yet be heard from these boats. This hope is confirmed by a letter from one of the two known survivers to Flag Officer Tucker, at Charleston, which states that " night came on soon after the accident. and he could give no positive information relative to the boats, except that they were manned and provisioned." The boats were in the track of vessels bound North or South.

For the " Confederate."

"The Meeting in Lenoir County." MR PENNINGTON:-In your paper of the 14th inst., speaking of the meeting in Lenoir. you say: The meeting was largely composed of men who opposed Gov. Vance in 1862, and persons who have never acted with the Conservative party." Presuming that you were not well informed on the subject and did not intentionally endeavour to mislead your readers, I submit the following statement of facts:—Dr. H. W. Blount, the chairman, and Jesse Lasiter, Esq., the secretary, are two of the most intelligent and uncompromising members of the Conservative party, and were devoted and enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Vance in 1862.—Jno C. Washington, Eeq., is a promient and throughgoing old line Whig, and warmly sustained Gov. Vance in 1862.—
Jesse Kinsey, Jno. F. Wooten and Dr. A. C. Davis, are all old line Whigs, and were like-wise the warm friends of Gov. Vance in 1862. A. W. Wooten and Wm. Sutton, Esq., are Democrats. These six gentlemen composed the committee on resolutions. I will add further, that I have seen meet of the prominent members of the Conservative party in Lenoir, and have found only two who are opposed to Gov. Vance. VINTUS.

From Florida.

Last week three Yankee deserters came into our lines, who report that the reason why so many of the enemy are deserting, is in consequence of the Yankees placing negro officers over the white troops, and making them drill too much in the hot sun.

while passing up, ran upon it, when it explod-ed. It blew the steamer to fragments, and nearly all on board perished. The wreck of the

This steamer was doubtless the Maple Last accounts of the blowing up of which we copied from the Northern papers.—Ex.] pairs of socks to the army.

Army keys.

FROM BUACKWARE THO BELOW .press of Tuesday, contain scount of the op following enemy on their recent west to points that city:

and Petersburg Bailroad from Ivor last evening, we have reliable intelligence, that nearly or quite all of the enemy, who were marau-ding about the country between Suffolk and the Blackwater last Thursday, have returned to Fortress Monroe. Their objects seems to particular. They stole and carried off everything of value, and what they could not carry off was broken to pieces and otherwise destroy-ed. They entered Suffolk howling like demons, opened and searched private dwellings, destroyed furniture and stole clothing. The workshops, but few in numger, were broken

workshops, but few in numger, were broken open, and all the tools destroyed.

At Smithfield, besides other depredations, they broke into the residence of Mb. Fred. Cowper, and stole the valuable library of his brother, Leopold C. P. Cowper, who long since deserted his country, and is now Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, under Pierpont's bogus government. From Smithfield, a gentleman who left the place since the Yankees departed, informs us, they carried off about one hundred negroes. He says also, that here they killed and devoured all the fowls they had atolen in their march from Chuckatuck and Cherry Grove, and their camping ground looked as though several feather beds had been emptied

The fight in Wren's field, referred to in our last, was continued for four hours, and the Yankees finally desisted from any further attempt to advance, and sought the protection of their gunboats. They numbered between 400 and 500 men, and consisted of the 23rd Massachusetts, under the command of Col. Ellsworth, of Salem, Mass. Capt. Causey, of the Scouts, Lieut. Woodley and Major Milligan, of the Signals Corps, all participated. Serg't Henniss, of Capt. Moise's 7th Confederate Cavalry, was wounded in the wrist, and Capt. Charles Spruill, of North Carolina, was taken prisoner. We killed some 5 or 6 of the enemy, and wounded some eighteen or twenty. Among the killed was an officer, supposed to belong to the Minnesota. He was endeavoring to cross Pagan Creek in a barge, for the purpose of communicating with Gen. Graham. Gen. G. complained very much to the citizens of Smithfield, about the "bush whackers" who, he said, were infesting that section of country, and deeply lamented the death of the officer who was

killed in the barge. It is thought by gentlemen from the lower country who came last evening, that Burnside's expedition has not yet lett . Annappolis, and that these parties were sent out last week only as" feelers," to ascertain what Confederate force there was in that section. In the meantime, they stole negroes and other valuables, only to keep their hands in, and to satisfy their theiring propensities. The men think further, that if Burnsinde does come up the Southside of James River, he will land above the mouth of the Appomattox River; probably at Bermuda Hundreds. This, however, is mere conjecture, and must be received as such only.

It may be a matter of some interest to mention, that the force at Smithfield Thursday, consisted of the 24th Massachusetts, a Michigan and a Wisconsin regiment, and a New Jersey Battery; and that the 24th Massachusetts was doing duty not long since at Charles-

In this connection we introduce the subjoined letter from a correspondent at Ivor, which give some particulars of the recent movements of the enemy below.

IVOR, VIRGINIA, April 18th, 1864. Editors Express: You have doubtless heard many reports of the acts and doings of the enemy at Smithfield. I propose giving the facts, gather-

Early on Thursday morning, Captain Causey was informed by one of his pickets, that between 300 and 500 Yankees were landing at Burwell's Bay. The Captain and Lieut. Woodly, soon mustered a small force of less than 80 men, and d termined to make such resistance as their meagre numbers would allow.

ed from authentic sources.

A skirmish ensued near Mr. Wren's house. Our gallant little band was compelled to fall back, but still disputing the ground with the "enemy's advance," untill they reached Wren's mill, which it seems the enemy intended to burn, but were prevented by the timely aid of Capt. Causey. It was the original plan of the Yankees to proceed to Smithfield, and at the same time destroy Wilson's mill.—They were, however, so closely followed, and so much annoyed by our men, as to necessitate change of programme, and consequently found themselves retreating towards the Rock Wharf. I say "retreating," because it is a well established fact, that they came to a halt near Mr. John Sinclair's house. Our men advanced, fired on them, and killed one of their number, when immediately, the advance of the column marched rapidly towards the wharf, their rear guard following at a "double quick." Arriving at the wharf, there they remained until about 3 o'clock that night, when the gunboats and transports took them off to Old Point.

During the day, ten steamers—gunboats and transports—passed up the creek to Smithfield, and remained there (a part of them) until the following morning. A large number of troops were landed there,

They pulled down fences, carried off negroes and committed other depredations. The drugs and medicines belonging to Mr. Chalmers, were thrown from his drug store into the street. Mr. Samuel White, an aged citizen, lost all his ne-groes, with one exception. Early Friday morn-ing, all of them, departed for Old Point and Newports News.

The houses of the citizens visited by the 23d Massachusets Regiment, were not disturbed—in fact, the only robberies committed, were upon negroes. I noticed skitchen, in which lived an old negro woman, completely sacked. Everything of any value was carried off, and spinning wheels, etc., broken to pieces. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.

At Mr. Wrenn's, the negroes were badly treated, and one or two watches owned by the servants, were stolen. This Regiment boasted of not interfering with ladies, and a Lieut. told Mrs. Sinclair the ladies should not be disturbed. No negroes were carried off by the

men of this commend.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt.
Causey and his brave band. Some 10 or 12 of the enemy were killed and wounded, among A torpedo was placed a few days since in the St. John's river, and a Yankee steamer loaded with arms and ammunition for two regiments, while passing up, ran upon it, when it exploded. It blew the steamer to fragments, and nearly all on board perished. The wreck of the steamer now lines the deck of the St. John's, and the bodies of her dead are daily washed the former, two officers, said to be a Major and

In February and March, the Ladies Knit-ting Society of Lynchburg distributed 1,005

TELEGRAPHIC

From General Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 19. Gen. Johnston bad a general review of the tire army to day, and so coldness of the weather, it was largely attented and the chair passed off finely. The enemy are quite extinctin front, and stirring times are looked for by all.

> From Red River. MOBILE, April 19.

Warren Adams' courier train of Mississippi reports that on the 9th, Banks' courier to Frank lin was captured. Banks says, "basten up." He was surrounded by rebel cavalry.

The Red river has suddenly fallen. Some forty transports and gunboats were caught above the raft. They cannot get out before the waters rise.

Gen. Forrest's Official Dispatch from Fort Pillow. RICHMOND, April 20.

Gen. Forrest's official despatch, announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, was received to day at the War Department. It says, that five hundred out of the seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers in the Fort were killed. Forcet's loss, twenty killed and sixty wounded. Over one hundred citizens who had fled to the Fort from concription, ran into the river and were drowned mod bus insmure

From Bichmond.

RICHMOND, April 19.

Instructions have been given to the First Auditor to remove his Bureau to Montgomery next week. All the clerks except four have signified a willingness to go.

The funding returns aggregate two hundred and thirty-seven millions, with twenty small depositaries to hear from. The only State from which full returns have been received, is Georgia, where the amount funded is seventytwo millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars

> From Northern Virginia. ORANGE C. H., April 20.

The enemy have been busy for several days with reviews and inspections. There is no truth in the rumor of the enemy's falling back to Centreville. All quiet in front.

We learn that the Adjutant General of this lying him that Lieut. Gen. Holmes has been assigned to the command of the " Reserved Forces" in North Carolina, with his Headquarters at Raleigh.

There was a rumor current on the streets of this city on yesterday, that Brig. Gen. Hoke had been killed in some fight below. We are happy to be able to state, that Adjutant Ger.eral Gatlin received a dispatch from Goldsboro' last night, that there was no truth in the rumor, and that no advices had been received there from an expedition said to be on foot below.

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 19th 1864. Editors Confederate: - A brisk skirmish came off on Sunday evening last, near Heath's mills, below this town, between a Yankee scouting party of about one hundred strong, and a detachment of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Folk. The enemy were routed with a loss of two killed and three captured. The prisoners were brought to this place last night. No one burt on our

Brigadier Gen. Corse, with his brigade. not after the Yankees day before yesterday, on the Dover road, and drove them into their works beyond Bachelors creek, the enemy destroying the bridges after them as they fled, and our coops, being unable to cross the stream, could pursue no further. -I learn this morning, from the best authori-

ty, that four suspicious characters (Yankees) were arrested at Snow Hill on vesterday; by order of Capt. White, enrolling officer, and lodged in jail. They are supposed to be the enemy's emissaries from Newbern or Washington, communicating in a clandestine manner with the tories of Greens county.

Our Superior court is in session here this week, His Honor Judga Saunders presiding. The case of the State against Capt. Williams, of 66th N. C. regiment, for the slaying of Mr. Kornegay at Monnt Olive, last aummer, appears to elict much attention. This case was removed from Wayne county (on motion of the State) where the homicide was committed, and the parties and the circuinstatices connected with affair are out known. This certainly speaks well for the accused.

I noticed in the Confederate the other day,

the proceedings of the big Gov. Vance meeting that was held in this town on Saturday last. I was not present at this meeting, but learn from those that were, that it was quite sharmonious gathering of the people. The assemblege we said to be large, and composed of various pelitical elements—old whige, old democrate, eld know-nothings, old nationists, with a small sprinkling of original secessionists, who managed, by hook or by crook, to wedge into the Court heuse, to see if possible what was going on, and apparently give countenance to the mevement. But all appeared to be for Gov. Vance, President Davis and a rigorous procedution of the war, with the accopion of a few leather-headed political agitators, (who always try to rule or ruin in this county,) that became outdenedly disgusted with the whole affair and botted the meeting, breathing out threatenings and shughter in a meet sarfel manier agistators for from the Court house. In all other respects, (save this little agitating incident) every body seemed to be perfectly elsted on the coasies, and the best of feeling prevailed the ontire assemblage; notwithstanding the ald original secessionists were almost entirely ignored by the wire-pullers and getters up of the meeting, and Jesse Laustor, Esq., of the same stripe, and if anything a fittle more so, acted at secretary.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 6th resolution respecting are all v was not present at this meeting, but learn from those that were, that it was quite sharmonious

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secret sessions of Congress, &c., and ean detaile Lafin phrase, I confess is in the confess in the confess in the confess is in the confess in the confes ntlemen, upon this subject. We Present your signs, grips and pass-words.

Per. Holden and his friends are enanged practicing the dark-lantern game off upon people; you have no right to infringe up

their patent.

The magistrates of Lenoir county asset bled here in mass on Saturday last, and instated Col. John C. Washington (but by his request) our salt commissioner, where the same of political squiduring our last county court, contrary to wishes of nine-tenths of the people of

Michael Tilghman, who is represented being a very disloyal character of this con and has been carrying things to a high has around here for some time past, was pursue and captured, a few days ago, by a squal man from Hoke's brigade. Tilghman secreted, when taken, in his den, eight under ground, situated in the woods at seven mi'es from this town, on the south of the river. He has been brought to place and lodged in jail. .

DIED.

In Wilmington, April 7th, Capt. Wx. To eulogize the deceased, would be a t To eulogize the deceased, would be a task ardwous to attempt, and one which the wrifeels herself incompetent to perform. One of No Carolina's sons—the first to leave a lovely he on the Potomac, with all the luxuries of life, fly to his own beloved State to tender his vices—aye, his life for her defence, has fallen the hand of disease, and left a fond, devoted with a helpless family to mourn their irrepant loss. How many fond scenes of childhood myon me when I think of his joyous laugh in family, where many happy days of his youth we spent, with a beloved and idolized sister, when I think of his joyous laugh in family, where many happy days of his youth we spent, with a beloved and idolized sister, we have a survey, leaving the traces of an angel has passed away, leaving the traces of an angel bein her. The blandness and urbanity of his manner the kindness and generosity of his heart, the te derness, warmth and directness of his friends and the sectainess and amiability of his disposed in the sectain sectain and sectain sectain and sectain s

"His life was gentle;
And the elements so mixed in him
That nature might stand up and say
To all the world—this was a man."
To the affectionate partner of his bosom, who
has left her own native soft to share with him the

has left her own pative soft to share with him the ills and woes of war, in his State, let North (ar. olina's sons and daughters show a just appreciation of her sacrifice; and in tendering their sympathics, offer with a bountiful hand the aid is rear his offspring her frail health cannot bestor. This is her second trial. In the beginning of the war, her eldest son, who came with his father, with taken away, when youth in all its ardor burned. May she ever feel that the love of his Westmore, land—his beautiful birth place in Pasquotank cannot be so much longed to see—doth issue. land—his beautiful birth place in Pasquotank county, he so much longed to see—doth inspire every heart; and though deprived of its possession by misfortune, yet North Carolinians known locality when noble deeds are to be performed, and from one end of the State to the other, his memory shall be cherished in a fitting and becoming manner. Though the last scion of a noble family, whose deeds have lived after them, yet friends of their early life still live, from whose fountain of feeling the tears will gush forth in crystal streams upon this announcement. crystal streams upon this announcement. His long life in the United States Navy er

im to all, both officers and men; and from many who are now invading his native soil, will a sign arise for his departed worth. Oh earth! lie lightly over thy kindred dust.

Oxrono, April 12th, 1864.

Wilmington Journal will please copy.

New Advertisements

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, IN perfect order, with Hemmer and Binder, for five hundred dollars, at ap 21-73-1t\* RICHARDSON'S.

COMPLETE SET OF SHOEMAKERS A TOOLS, for three bundered dollars, at ap 21-73-11.

PIECE OF VERY FINE FRENCH ONE PIECE OF FINE ENGLISH BLACK ONE PIECE OF ENGLISH TWEEDS, light

grey, at ap 21-73-1t\* RICHARDSON'S. CHRONOMETER, IN HEAVY GOLD Cases, without braise or dinge, warranted perfect for three thousand dollas, at

ap 21-73-1t\* RICHARDSON'S. 9 GROSS OF STAFF BUTTONS, FOR FORT RICHARDSON'S. ap 21-73-1t\*

BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE SUGAR, and CRUSHED SUGAR, and PULVERIZED SUGAR, RICHARDSON'S. ap 21-73-1t\*

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENTAE.

YADKINNILLE, April 18, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am authorized to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election, to be held on the lat Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Wautaga, in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Respectfully,

ap 31-731t

R. A. ARMFIELD.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON COUNTY. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GARRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, the

N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the coming August election.

ap 21-73-d4t&w4t TO THE FREEMEN OF WARREN COUNTI. IN OREDIENCE TO THE WISHES OF MANY friends, both in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the Common branch of the next General Asssembly, at the elec-

Before asking you, my fellow-countrymen, for your suffrages, it becomes necessary for me to make known to you some of the views I entertain make known to you some of the views I entertain concerning the great struggle in which we are engaged for every thing that we hold dear on earth. I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, with all the powers within the Gorernment, as the only hope left us of an honorable and speedy peace; aincerely believing in the justice of our cause, and having unbounded confidence in the integrity and sagacity of our illustrious Chief Magistrate and noble Generals, we owe it to our God and country to stand by them as long as there is an arm to raise or a voice to speak.

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